BELLEFONTE PATRIOT.

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POETRY.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

LA BONNE MERE.*—OR CHARLESTON HARBOR, JUNE, 1777.

"These were the times that tried men's souls."
THOS. PAINE.

On Freedom's soil—when carnage rear'd
His bloody front—and there appear'd,
Grim Mars—with war-worn visage hard,
Walking forth most awfully:

When waste had spread its besom hand,
And fear was stalking through our land,
And faint had grown that vet'ran band,
War had thinn'd most dreadfully!

When the last spark of hope's pure fire,
Seem'd in the nation's breast t' expire,
And fell despair, with aspect dire,
On every face sat gloomily:

On Ocean's swelling field of green,
A beauteous barque was riding seen,
Bedeck'd in all her glitt'ring sheen,
Bounding the waves majesticly.

Columbia's shore she seem'd to gain,
As swift she cut the yielding main,
Leaving behind her spray-wrought train,
Sparkling bright and beauteously.

Oh! there are some yet bear in mind,
How full her sails bent to the wind,
While far aloft and unconfin'd,
Her streamers floated gallantly.

Still bearing to her destin'd home,
Nearer and nearer see her come,
Raising on high the snow like foam,
Then dash it off triumphantly.

High on her deck there stood a form,
Daring and young, whose bosom warm,
Seem'd but to glow to meet the storm
Of battle, death and victory.

Bright fancy saw his glistening eye,
And heard the echo of his cry,
"From home, and friends, and all I fly,
To f[illegible]

Desponding Freemen caught the strain,
And sung aloud their shouts again,
Till over hill, and mount and plain,
They echo'd long and gloriously.

But ere the barque the port could near,
The wind was hush'd nor could they hear
A sound, save ocean dark and drear,
Heaving her billows heavily.

The sun had sunk low in the west,
And nature in dim twilight drest,
Seem'd now to seek her wonted rest,
Retiring sweet and placidly.

The wat'ry waste around was spread,
And not a ripple rais'd its head,
And all was calm, and still, and dead,
A nature sleeping silently.

Night clos'd upon the awful scene,
And dimly shone her waning queen,
And darker grew the sea's deep green,
Amid the gloomy scenery.

The harsh sea-bird was heard to scream,
Clouds veil'd light's faintly glowing beam,
The lightning's flash was seen to gleam,
Along the Heavens vividly!

Far o'er the wave was heard the sigh
Of ocean's spirit—and her cry,
The seamen warn'd—a storm was nigh!
The thunder peal'd most awfully!

As mountains tall—so roll'd the wave,
That bore aloft the Chieftain brave,
Back from the land he came to save,
With bold and daring gallantry.

Tho' loud and strong fierce Boreas blew,
And darker still the sea-storm grew,
No fear the youthful Hero knew,
His thought's on "home and liberty."

Around the barque that awful hour,
There was unseen a guardian pow'r,
To cheer, amid the storm's dread lower,
Spirits that braved it gallantly.

'Twas Freedom's Goddess, hovering near,
That whisper'd in the Hero's ear,
And bade him not the storm to fear,
That rag'd around so dreadfully!

A GREATER POWER—was ruling o'er,
Who bid the storm to cease its roar,
And guided to Columbia's shore,
The barque again triumphantly.

A HUGAR'S anxious, watching eye,
Amid the gloom her sails descry,
"Go, man a barge"—the boatmen fly,
At his commanding, cheerily.

Swift went they from the surge beat-shore,
And quick was ply'd the trim-wrought oar,
'Till round LA MERE gay, they wore,
And hailed her loud and merrily.

Bright be the memory of that night,
For mid its gloom, there shone delight,
When HUGER prest the Chieftain bright,
Close to his bosom fervently.

Come to my home, he warmly cried,
Yon barge shall bear us o'er the tide,
Come; rest thee by my fire side,
Thou youth of spirit brave and free!

The boatmen ply their oars again,
And merily sing their cheerful strain,
While back they o'er the swelling main,
Hasted bold and fearlessly.

And, ere the morn with opening ray,
Had ting'd with gold the silver spray,
Safe on the shore the stranger lay,
Where reign'd pure hospitality.

And with the Sun that day there rose,
AN ARM OF TERROR to our foes,
That shone effulgent till the close
Of Freemen's struggle, gloriously!

THE STRANGER.

The Good Mother—The name of the vessel that first brought LA FAYETTE to America.

THE ORPHAN—A FACT.

It was on a pleasant summer's eve, that the Pastor of one of our New-England churches took his usual walk after spending the day in study. He was a good old man, who had long been faithful over the beloved people of his charge—and he had been a successful labourer in the cause of his Master, till his head had become silvered, and his tottering tenement needed the support of a staff. The sun had already sunk in the west, and was pouring his last rays into the golden sky, as the Pastor entered the village grave yard. There is something in this hour of the day, that gives a pleasing melancholy to the soul—which, added to the place in which he was walking, was peculiarly adapted to assist the holy man in his meditations; and, if need be, to raise his thoughts from this world, and place them on that which he felt was his home. The good man was pressing beneath his softly trembling steps, the sods which covered many of his beloved parishioners, when he came to the spot where lay his wife and three beautiful daughters, whose loveliness, like the opening rose, was blasted ere it was fully exhibited. The Pastor leaned on his staff, and bent over these graves, and was just marking out by their side the spot where he hoped shortly to lie in peace, when he was startled by hearing the sobs of a child. He turned, and, at a little distance, beheld a lovely little white headed boy, who was kneeling and sobbing over the grave of his father, whose ashes had lately been deposited beneath. With a melting heart the good shepherd approached the child of his friend, and with the tenderness of an angel, he raised and kissed this orphan lamb of his flock whose face was pallid through grief, and whose bright blue eyes were swollen by weeping. He sat down beside the grave, and pressed the weeping boy to his bosom.

"O, Sir," said the child, "let me cry for my father—he lies deep in the grave, they tell me he will never again be my father—I fear that I have offended him that he will no more be my father, and I want to ask him to forgive me, and to kiss me as he used to do!—Oh! if he would once more be my father, I would never again offend him. But they say he is dead—O, I would sit here and cry all night—I would never stop if my poor father would come to me! But he will not come—for a few days before they put him in this hole, he told me—O, I do remember it—he told me he was going to leave me, and I should never have a father any more; and he stroked my hair with his sick hand, and told me when he was buried in the ground I must be a good boy and love God! Oh! my poor, good father!

The feeling Pastor pressed the hand of the sorrowing child within his—and ere he could answer him, he had wet with his tears the silken hair of the orphan. His first object was to soothe him into confidence, and then to direct him to a father who would never forsake him. With patience he satisfied his curiosity respecting death—how that it is a long sleep, but that the voice of God will one day awaken even the dead—He told him how death was introduced into the world, and made him understand that it was the consequence of sin. He explained to him the natural depravity of the heart—how we, "like sheep have all gone astray." He laboured to impress on him a correct view of the character of God—his attributes of love, mercy, justice, &c. and then explained how we might be saved by Jesus Christ. He next strove deeply to impress upon the listening boy what "is the chief end of man;" and thus concluded, while his hearer seemed to hang upon his lips:—"And now, my dear little boy, you have indeed lost a tender father; but I have been trying to point you to a Father, who has promised never to forsake the poor orphan."

"But," says the child, "what is it to be an orphan?"

"It is to be destitute of Parents while we are yet children."

"I think I understand; but what is a poor orphan?"

The clergyman was affected but replied, "It is a child who is left destitute of property as well as friends."

"O, I wish," said the child, in the simplicity of his heart, "I wish that I was a *poor* orphan. If God would be my father."

The good minister wept—for he knew that the child's wish respecting property would be fully satisfied.—"I trust, my dear child, that God will be your father. You know how short are our lives—how certain our death—how much we have to do to prepare for death—and how we should devote our lives to God that we may meet death with peace. I hope you will not only be good, and live so as to meet your poor father in heaven, but I hope your life will be spent in trying to do good to others."

The clergyman held the hand of the child, and they knelt in prayer on the grave. The petition was that God would provide for the little orphan. It was now dark, except what light was afforded by the bright twinkling of the stars. As they left the grave yard, the shepherd directed the attention of his lamb to these wonderful works of God, and his heart beat with joy when he exclaimed—

"My Father made them all."

He led the orphan to his place of residence—soothed his grief—assuaged his sorrows—and determined to adopt and make him his child. But God had otherwise determined. The faithful Pastor was soon after laid upon the bed of death, and from the chamber which had for many years, been the witness of the piety of his heart, and which was

"Privileg'd above the common walks of virtuous life,"

his spirit as we trust, flew from the snares, the corruptions, and the sins of this transitory world, and found a shelter in the bosom of his Redeemer—and left the child a second time an orphan.

At the death of the clergyman, the little boy was thrown upon the wide world with but few friends:—his patron was dead, and he was forgotten.—Many who saw, felt compassion for him. They saw sorrow often brooding over his countenance, and the big tear often gush from his eyes: they saw and pitied—"hoped he would be provided for"—and left him as they found him. But it should be a matter of consolation to dying parents, that there is One who heareth even "the young ravens when they cry," and will provide for the fatherless.

I have only to add, that to the subject of this narrative God was ever near.—He was placed in many difficult situations, passed through many trials, but was ever protected through the tender mercy of God. At the age of sixteen it is believed he experienced the operations of the spirit of God upon his heart: he thought of his interview with the good Clergyman, and of his advice, his prayers and his wishes; and he dedicated his life to the service of God.

Swearing.

The following observations are offered to those who are accustomed to this disgusting habit.

It is not easy to perceive what pleasure can arise from the empty sound of senseless interjections; or what superior entertainment can spring from the profane sound of *God, Devil damn, curse*, than from the sound of wax, waters pens, or any other words of the same number of syllables. It is not easy to perceive what profit is annexed to it. What ever fortune may be made by perjury, I believe there never was a man who made his by swearing. It often happens that men pay for their swearing, but it seldom happens that they are paid for it. It is not easy to perceive what honour or credit is connected with it. Does any man receive promotion because he is a notable blusterer? Or is any man advanced to dignity because he is expert at profane swearing? Never. Low must be the character which such impertinence will not degrade. Inexcusable therefore must be the practice which has neither reason nor passion to support. The drunkard has his cups; the hypocrite his sanctity; the satirist his revenge; the ambitious man his preferments; the miser his gold; but the common swearer has nothing; he is a fool at large; he sells his soul for naught, and drudges in the service of the devil gratis. Swearing is void of all plea. It is not the native offspring of the soul, not interwoven with the texture of the body, nor any how allied to our fear. For as a [illegible]loston) expresses it, though some [illegible]eat man (Filas they were natural yet no man was ever born of a swearing constitution. But it is custom, a low and paltry custom, picked up by [illegible] paltry spirits, who have no sense of [illegible] regard to decency, but are forced to substitute some rhapsody of nonsense, to supply the vacancy of good sense.—Hence the silliness of the practice can only be equalled by the silliness of those who adopt it.

How can we expect to understand the mysteries of Providence, since we cannot understand the works of nature.

Facetiæ of Hierocles.

Johnson quotes Hierocles for the story of the man who, having a house to sell, carried a brick about with him as a specimen of it.

To this same person is ascribed the experiment of teaching his horse to live without food, and the consequent lamentations over him for his untimely death just as he was perfect.

Hearing that a raven will live about two hundred years, he purchased one to make the experiment.

Asking if the water in a well was good, and being answered that his parents had always drank out of that well, he expressed his astonishment at the length of their necks.

Being shipwrecked, and seeing that every one laid hold of something in hopes to save himself, he laid fast hold on an anchor.

He got on horseback to cross a river in a boat, to save time.

Meeting the physician, who was probably his own, he made an apology for the length of time elapsed since he needed him.

A friend wrote to him when in Greece, desiring him to procure him some books. He neglected to do so; but when he next met his friend, he volunteered an excuse, by telling him his letter never arrived.

His looking at himself in a glass with his eyes shut, to judge of his appearance when asleep, has been, I believe, rivalled by many a child.

A grown up son, serving in the army, promising to bring him the head of an enemy. "I hope (said he) I shall see you return in good health and spirits, even without a head."

Selling his library for want, he wrote to his father that he was living upon his books.

Literary Gazette.

SUBLIME INCIDENT.

When the well known Dr. Bath preached for the first time in his native city of Leipsic, he disdained the usual precaution of having his sermon placed in the bible before him, to refer to in case of need. A violent thunder storm suddenly arising, just as he was in the middle of his discourse, and a tremendous peal of thunder causing him to lose the thread of his argument, with great composure and dignity he shut the Bible, saying with great emphasis—"*When God speaks man must hold his peace.*" He then descended from the pulpit, while the whole congregation looked on him with admiration and wonder.

Mr. O'B—n was very much afraid of thunder and lightning: If a thunder storm happened in the night he always arose, lighted his house, and sat in a silent terror until it ceased. One sultry day, during his accustomed nap after dinner, there suddenly arose a cloud which produced a violent shower accompanied with several claps of thunder. After the cloud had discharged its contents and passed away, Mr. O'B—n awoke and observed the ground was wet, he asked his wife the cause, and enquired if it had rained? "Yes," she replied, "there has been a very heavy thunder shower;" "and did it thunder?" said he. "Yes surely." "By Jerry," said he, "why did'nt you wake me, for *you know I can't sleep when it thunders.*

Lawyers.—The renowned Peter the Great, being at Westminster Hall, in term time, and seeing multitudes of people swarming about the courts of law, is reported to have asked some about him, who all those busy people were, and what they were about? and being answered, "They are Lawyers." "Lawyers?" returned he, with great vivacity, "why, I have but four in my whole kingdom, and I design to hang two of them as soon as I get home."

Two negroes at the south who had just been to hear an elegant pulpit discourse, were conversing together respecting it; when one remarked that he "could not understand,"—the other replied, that "he understand all but one word." "What dat?" "Perseverance!" "O, me tell you what dat mean; it mean take right hold—hold fast—hang on—and not let go."

A lady, who had just been three days married, perceiving her husband enter, stole secretly behind him and gave him a kiss; the husband was angry and said she offended against decency: Pardon me exclaimed she, I did'nt know it was *you.*

WOMAN.

Ye are stars of the night, ye are gems of the morn,
Ye are dew drops whose lustre the scene doth adorn,
And rayless that night is, that morning unblest,
Where no beam in your eye light adorn up peace in the breast,
When the sharp thorn of sorrow sinks deep in the heart,
'Tis the sweet lip of woman assuages the smart
[illegible]s hers o'er the couch of misfortune to bend
An[illegible]ndness a lover in firmness a friend;
From [illegible]osperity's hour, be it ever confest,
And a[illegible]oman receives both refinement and zest
[illegible]ed by the bays or unreath'd with th[illegible]
Her s[illegible]our meed, her bosom our pi[illegible]

late senate Pennsylvania

THE PATRIOT

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

"Not for himself but for his country."

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1824.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

To fill a vacancy in the 18th congress, in the district composed of the counties of Bucks, Northampton, Pike and Wayne, occasioned by the resignation of Thomas Rogers, Esq. appointed prothonotary of Northampton county,

GEORGE WOLF.

To supply a vacancy in the 18th congress, in the district composed of the counties of Bedford, Somerset and Cambria, occasioned by the resignation of John Tod, Esq appointed President Judge of the 15th judicial district,

ALEXANDER THOMPSON.

FOR THE NINETEENTH CONGRESS.

Fourth district, composed of the counties of Delaware, Chester and Lancaster,

Jas. Buchanan—majority 839.
Samuel Edwards, 673.
*Charles Miner**, 627.

Fifth district, composed of Montgomery county,

PHILIP S. MARKLEY—no opposition.

Sixth district, composed of the counties of Dauphin and Lebanon,

ROBERT HARRIS—majority 1113.

Seventh district, composed of Berks, Schuylkill and Lehigh,

WILLIAM ADDAMS—majority 1808.
HENRY WILLIAMS— 1630.

Eighth district, composed of the counties of Northampton, Pike and Wayne,

SAM'L D. INGHAM, GEORGE WOLF, } no opposition

Ninth district, composed of Union, Northumberland, Columbia, Luzerne, Susquehanna, Bradford, Lycoming, Tioga, Potter and M'Kean,

SAMUEL M'KEAN—majority 4983
GEORGE KREMER, 4884
ESPY VANHORNE,* 1593

10th district, composed of the county of York, JAS. MITCHELL—no opposition.

11th district, composed of the counties of Adams, Franklin, Cumberland and Perry,

JOHN FINDLEY, JAS. WILSON, } no opposition.

12th district, composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin, Centre and Clearfield,

JOHN MITCHELL—majority 87.

13th district, composed of the counties of Bedford, Somerset and Cambria,

ALEX. THOMPSON—no opposition.

14th district, composed of the counties of Fayette and Greene,

AND'W STEWART—no opposition.

15th district, composed of the county of Washington,

JOS. LAWRENCE—no opposition.

16th district, composed of the counties of Allegheny, Beaver, Butler and Armstrong,

JAMES ALLISON—majority 326.
JAMES S. STEVENSON,* 306.

17th district, composed of the counties of Westmoreland, Indiana and Jefferson,

GEORGE PLUMER—majority 795.

18th district, composed of the counties of Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Warren and Venango,

PATRICK FARRELLY—maj. 3132

STATE SENATE.

First district, composed of the City of Philadelphia,

James Robertson.
George Emlen.

Second district, composed of the county of Philadelphia,

Stephen Duncan,
DANIEL GROVES.

Third district, composed of the county of Montgomery,

JOEL D. MANN.

Fourth district, composed of the counties of Chester and Delaware,

James Kelton,
*John Kerlin,**—majority 355.

Fifth district, composed of the county of Bucks,

DR. ELI KITCHEN—majority 426.

Sixth district, composed of the counties of Berks and Schuylkill,

GEORGE SCHALL*—majority 568.
WILLIAM AUDENRIED* 455

Seventh district, composed of the county of Lancaster,

Dr. Matthew Henderson,
JOHN HAMILTON*—majority 32.

Eighth district, composed of the counties of Dauphin and Lebanon,

ADAM RITSHER,* for two years, in the room of John Harrison, resigned, majority 1134

Ninth district, composed of the counties of Northumberland and

10th district, composed of the counties of Luzerne and Columbia,

ROBERT MOORE—majority 19.

11th district, composed of the counties of Bradford, Susquehanna and Tioga,

JONAH BREWSTER.

12th district, composed of the counties of Northampton, Lehigh, Pike and Wayne,

HENRY WINTER,
JOSEPH FRY.

13th district, composed of the counties of Lycoming, Centre, Potter and M'Kean,

THOMAS BURNSIDE

14th district, composed of the counties of York and Adams,

WM. M'ILLWAIN,
ZEPHARIAH HERBERT,*—majority 4656

15th district, composed of the county of Franklin,

James Dunlop [for three years, in place of Gen. John Rea, resigned] majority 131

16th district, composed of the counties of Cumberland and Perry,

ALEXANDER MAHON.

17th district, composed of the counties of Huntingdon and Mifflin,

CHRISTIAN GARBER,* maj. 367.

18th district, composed of the county of Westmoreland,

HENRY ALLSHOUSE.

19th district, composed of the county of Fayette,

JOHN ST. CLAIR.

20th district, composed of the counties of Washington and Greene,

WM. G. HAWKINS*—majority 1081

JONATHAN KNIGHT,* [for two years, in the place of Joshua Dickerson, resigned—appointed Secretary of the Land Office,] no opposition.

20th district, composed of the counties of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler,

WM. MARKS, jr.
SAM'L POWER.

22d district, composed of the counties of Bedford and Somerset,

CHAUNCEY FORWARD,*—no opposition.

23d district, composed of the counties of Erie, Crawford and Mercer,

JACOB HERRINGTON.

24th district, composed of the counties of Venango, Warren, Armstrong, Indiana, Jefferson and Cambria,

ROBERT ORR, jr.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Philadelphia city.—William Lehman, G. M. Stroud, John M. Read, J. R. C. Smith,* J. K. Kane* W. M. Meredith **

Philadelphia county—J. T. Knight,* Robert O'Niel, David Snyder,* Joseph Starne,* James A. Mahany, J. B. Sutherland, G. N. Barker.

Bucks—J. B. Calvin, John Matis,* Wm. Purdy, John Fackenthall *

Chester.—David Potts, jr. Dr. W. Thompson, John Chandler, jr. Joshua Hunt.*

Lancaster.—B Grimler,* Dr. J. M'Camant,* David Landis,* *Jacob Gish,* S. Morrison,* N. F. Lightner.*

York.—W. Diven, Samuel Jordan, C. Hetrick, John Kauffelt,*

Cumberland—A. S. M'Kinney, James Dunlap *

Perry.—Jacob Huggins*

Berks and Schuylkill.—James Everhart, Henry Boyer, George Rhan,* G. Odenheimer,* Jacob Geehr.*

Northampton, Pike and Wayne.—C. J. Hutter, William Overfield,* W. G. Scott

Lehigh.—Peter Newbard,* Jacob Dillinger.*

*Northumberland.—Daniel Scudder.**

Union.—Ner Middlesworth,* Willam Forster.*

Columbia.—John M'Reynolds,* Eli Thornton.*

Washington.—Joseph Bitner; Wm. M'Kreery,* James Keys, Aaron Kerr.*

Westmoreland.—John Markle, George Farrell,* Jacob M. Wise.*

Armstrong, Indiana and Jefferson—Joseph Rankin, *David Lawson**

Fayette.—H. W. Beeson, Samuel Nixon,* David Cummings.

Bedford.—Andrew Mann, C. Snider.

Franklin.—F. Smith, Wm. Alexander,* J. Walker.*

Montgomery.—Jonathan Roberts, J. B. Sterigere, R. E. Hubert, [illegible] Cope.

Dauphin.—V. Hummel, Isaac Smith* Charles

Lebanon.—James Bell,* Gleim.*

Luzerne and Susquehanna—J. Druhmeller, jr. P. Steph[illegible] G. M. Hollenback.*

Bradford—Lemuel [illegible]reator. Shippen, *John*

Huntingdon—He[illegible] *Ashman.** [illegible]*tler*—J. Brown, J.

Allegheny and J. Patterson, M. Sul[illegible] C. Gillelan[illegible]livan. Alexander, Calvin

Mifflin—[illegible] Blyth[illegible]e.—*Abner Lewis.*

Delaware and Cambria.—Wm. Philson, John Gebhert, jr.

Lycoming, Tioga, Potter and M'Kean—James Ford,* *Robert M'Clure.**

Greene.—Samuel Black.

Adams.—James M'Sherry, George

Centre and Clearfield.—Wm. Smyth.*
Jacob Herring.*

Crawford and Venango.—Samuel Hays.

Mercer—Walter Oliver.*

Erie and Warren.—John Philips.*

The above lists as to congress and state senate are complete. The assembly district of Beaver remains to be heard from: the federalists are in *italic*—those marked with an asterisk (*) are new members.

From the N. Y. American, Oct. 18.

SPAIN.

MADRID, SEPTEMBER 1.

The extraordinary Gazette published yesterday the list of 35 of the revolutionists who were shot for the attempt at Tariffa. Among them were three officers, two Spanish and one Italian, Carlos Mascarone, of Milan. Two hundred other prisoners are about to be delivered to the military commission, which is charged to divide them into classes according to their guilt, and then to pass judgment upon them immediately according to the laws.

It is announced that the minister of finance had offered his resignation.

GREECE—From the Greeks the accounts are cheering and decisive. We have translated the official bulletin of the recapture of Ipsara, *dated Ionian Islands, Curfu, August 1.*

"The following is the first bulletin of the naval operations, published by the president of the executive council, under date of the 15th July.

The captain Koreb Pacha, left Mitylene the 2d July, with 37 large vessels, 50 gun boats, each carrying two heavy guns, and 150 transports, and anchored on the third at Ipsara. The Ipsariotes, notified some days before of the intentions of the enemy, had embarked on board of 35 gun brigs, their wives, their children, and their precious effects, and sailed for Hydra and Spezzia, there to disembark their families and to ask assistance. The admiralty at Hydra, together with that at Spezzia, addressed the Hellenic government sitting at Nauplia, requesting the aid of troops, which was granted. Nicetas, the Turkeater, le Turcophage, with 500, immediately embarked, but with all their dilligence they could not prevent the barbarians from striking the first blow.

The captain pacha had operated a landing of 14,000 men at Ipsara, commanded by Ismael Piasla, grand nephew of Ali Tebelen, of Janina. The enemy was in possession of the main battery, and cannonading the forts of Mitylene and Palao Castro, defended by 2500 Ipsariots and Chians, and some companies of christian Schypetars. This was the 7th of July. The God who protects Greece and her children let loose a tempest from the south, and thus separated himself from his forces on shore. The infidels beholding his retreat, and believing themselves abandoned, rushed to the strand. They then saw the Greek squadron, and immediately sought to fly in all the vessels they could get possession of. Nicetas, the Turkeater, landed; the Ipsariots made a sortie from their forts; the Turks are overthrown: the squadron received with grape shot all the vessels that got under weigh; three frigates and two brigs went ashore, and on the 18th in the morning, the Osmanlis had existed! Among the dead are the two pachas, Ismael Piasta and Omer Cambaris of Argyro Castrou. The spoil is enormous, and the victory complete.

The Augsburg Gazette contains the following intelligence of the 2[illegible] ultimo from Corfu:—"All Gre[illegible]ce resounds with the praises of the brave Ipsariots. More than 5[illegible]00 Osmans perished at Ipsara, and [illegible]that island is now in the power [illegible] its inhabitants The Turks had no time to carry off a single cannon. The total loss of the captain [illegible]cha in this expedition is comp[illegible]ed at 18,000 men and 100 vesse[illegible] large and small.

Office of the Federal Gazette.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17—noon.

From Pernambuco—Capt. Beard, of the brig Doras, from St. Salvador, states that he was boarded off Pernambuco on the 12th of September, by an officer from the frigate Puanaga, Captain Jewett, who informed Capt. B. that Admiral Cochrane was then eighteen miles south of Pernambuco landing 5000 troops.

The blockading squadron off Pernambuco consisted of the following vessels:—

Pedro Preimaro, Ad. Cochrane, 74 guns: Puanga, Com. Jewett, 44 guns: Caroline, Capt. Walsh, 44 guns: 4 brigs of 18 guns, and 3 schrs. of 8 guns.

Office of the Mercantile Advertiser,

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.

Brazil.—We learn from Mr. Cotton, supercargo of the brig American, who left Rio Janeiro, August 28th, that all was quiet there. The latest accounts received from Lima were to the 10th of June. The American was off Pernambuco on the 13th of September, distant about 8 leagues, and saw the smoke of a heavy cannonade, apparently from the city and harbour. This scene commenced a little before noon, and did not cease till 5 P. M.

Letters from Rio say—"Our market is completely glutted with every article of commerce. Some of the vessels recently arrived with flour, will proceed with their cargoes for Buenos Ayres."

From Gibraltar—The Sabina brings accounts to the 12th ult. Papers to the 11th, inclusive, contain no news. Sir Wm. A'Court, the British Ambassador, set out from Madrid on the 3d for Lisbon, to which place he has recently been transferred by his government.

The Gibraltar market, as will be seen by the following extract of a letter, was greatly overstocked, with American produce.

"GIBRALTAR, Sept 7.

"Within the last 48 hours we have had 13 arrivals of American vessels, mostly from the U. S. which has increased our *Stock of Flour* to about 35,000 bbls—Tobacco to about 5000 hhds. and Staves of all kinds to 350 m. The market at Cadiz is entirely overstocked with this article.

The Crops of Wheat are abundant throughout all Spain and Italy.

"The influx of Flour has been so great that the market is entirely overstocked and the price entirely nominal at $6 and we doubt whether $5½ could be obtained for any quantity.

"The sales of Tobacco are very slow and limited, the best qualities are sold at $6¼ per cwt The highest offer made for a cargo of Pepper, by the brig General Stark, of Salem, from Sumatra, is $9¼ the cwt.

"The only American vessels at Malaga are the brigs Georgiana and Phœbe Ann, both of New York, and owing to the few orders received from America no more vessels will proceed from here, owing to the difficulty of procuring freights, the speculators refusing to ship; and from the great number of English and Northern vessels in port waiting for freight, it is expected the price will break high. The crop is of fine quality, but not abundant, and will not be shipped before the 15th inst.

"The import of Flour from the U S. for the 12 months ending the 1st, has been 78,000 bbls. A great deal of this has been reshipped to South America."

Buenos Ayres—We have received our files of Buenos Ayres papers to the 5th of August.

Letters from Santiago de Chili and Valparaiso of the middle of June contain reports of the recapture of Lima by the Patriots.

The hostility of the Indians subjects the commerce of the country, as well as the lives of some of the inhabitants to great danger; and for the purpose of conciliating them a negociation has been set on foot by La Valle, the Governor of Mendoza, with the object of making peace with the chiefs or Caciques. This Governor had recently been elected by the people in spite of the nomination of another person for the office by the provincial Junta. The election was held on the 4th of July, and it was mentioned at the polls that the anniversary of the independence of the United States could not better be celebrated than by restoring to the people the right of free suffrage.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 4.

Nothing new or important has transpired here for some time; in politics and government all goes on quietly. The importations of Flour have been immense, 10,000 bbls. (nearly) arrived in the month of July, in the very face of a stock of 16,000 bbls and a young crop of wheat growing. The price is now almost nominal Markets generally very dull.

The Martha brings a confirmation of the death of LOUIS 18th. All business was suspended at Havre in consequence of this event.

Extract of a letter from Thompson's Island, dated Sept. 28, 1824, received at Charleston.

"I have lately returned to this place from Havanna, in the United States' sch'r. Ferrett, Lieut. Commandant Bell, who went thither for medical assistance. When I left Allentown there were thirty-three on the doctor's list, and when the Ferret arrived in Havanna, there were forty-three, but the greatest part with fever and ague.—Dr. Clark, one of the best physicians in Havana, came over to our assistance although at a great loss to himself. His attendance has been of infinite service to us, as he is well acquainted with the disorders of these climates. Our list has now decreased to 24 men.—A few days previous to my arrival we lost four men in the service in twenty-four hours. Almost all the citizens of this place have been sick, and some have died. Dr. John D. Armstrong was one of those who died with black vomit, after an illness of four days—the sickly season is now nearly at an end. Dr. Clark remains here but a few days longer, as he cannot be absent from his practice in Havana.

We have some fear that the United States' sch'r Wild Cat is lost, she sailed from this at least a month ago for Havana, where her commander was taken sick, and remained on shore. He ordered her for Matanzas, and then to return to this place; since sailing from Matanzas she has not been heard of; she ought to have been here at least twenty days ago."

Late accounts from Rome mention that a singular phenomenon has occurred near Tivoli. A large tract of ground suddenly sunk to a considerable depth, and streams of pure water immediately made their appearance in the cavity it had formed. The cause has not yet been satisfactorily explained, but the effects are likely to be permanent; as the water was supplied in such quantities as to form a handsome lake in the course of a few days, the circumference of which is estimated at 130 palms, and the greatest depth at about 28.

From a late French Paper.

The two smallest horses in France, are to be seen at Valenciennes. They are only 30 inches high, and very well matched.

An elephant in a state of petrifaction, has been found in excavating the earth near the walls of the city of Lyons. Some amateurs of ancient history have attempted to show that the animal may have been one of those belonging to Hannibal's army; but geologists consider it an antediluvian. The bones of an ox were found at the same time; and the excavations are continued with the hope of finding something more.

The chateau of Malmaison, has been purchased by the Baron Rothschild.

Texas. Extract of a letter from Stephen F. Austin, Esq. of the province of Texas, to the Rev. Wm. Stevenson, of Hempstead county, A. T. dated May 30th, 1824.

"The government of the nation has finally settled down into the federal republican system, and the outlines of the constitution are copied from the United States, with the single exception of an exclusive religion in favor of the Roman Catholic, which is the law of the land, and as such must be obeyed. And if a methodist, or any other preacher, except a Roman Catholic, was to go through this colony, preaching, I should be compelled to imprison him. All the children of this country, without exception, must be baptised in the Roman Church; and all marriages must be celebrated in that Church. This is the law of the nation, and all those who move here must obey it."

Hartford, (Conn.) October 12.

THE PIRATES.—The Captain and crew of the brig Henry, belonging to the city, and lately captured by the pirates, reached their homes last week. Although every arrival brings in account of new outrages committed by the buccaneers of the West Indies, yet it is only when they are inflicted upon our near neighbors and personal acquaintances, that brings the subject home to our feelings. It is with horror we contemplate the narrow, hair-bredth escape of Captain Rhodes and his men, who were every man of them to have been coolly murdered the morning after they were rescued by Capt. Graham, of the British sloop of war. These men have all of them their wives and children, or parents, and brothers and sisters, in this city and neighborhood. One of them returned with his arm broken by a blow with the back of a sword, another his cheek sliced down with a sabre, and all emaciated by starvation and thirst. The account given of these pirates, by Captain Rhodes, is truly alarming to every one whose business may call him to adventure on these seas. They appear to be a well organized body of *outlaws*, countenanced, if not aided by the Spanish government. It is impossible that this establishment should have been under the eye of the Governor for more than two months, without his connivance. Besides, the characters of these pirates show them to be inhabitants of Havanna, and to have associated with repectable society. Nothing but their cruelty and mode of life, distinguishes them from the first men of that city. They are between twenty and thirty-five years of age, well dressed, temperate in drinking, and not uncivil in their language. This is a description of men not easily to be diverted from their money making trade. They are unlike those desperadoes whose intemperance and other vices would soon terminate in death. On the contrary, they are men of resources, careful of life, and when routed from one place, can settle down unmolested in another;

and at any time find a refuge under the regular government of the Island.

While captain Rhodes was unloading his mules, there came on board daily one or more men to purchase—who appeared like regular bred merchants or planters. From these facts the conclusion is irresistible that the government of the island is privy to these outrages upon the law of nations and of all civilized society. The government should be made responsible for them. Such were the sentiments of captain Graham, that on his return to Havanna with a long train of boats which had belonged to vessels burnt by the pirates, that he threatened the governor with making such a representation to the British government as would induce it to take possession of the Island, unless a speedy check was put to these piracies. The late account from there was that an embargo was laid at Havanna for three days to prepare an expedition against these free booters. We hope this effort may be successful, and if not, that our government may send out all its disposable naval force to occupy the ports and harbours infested by these merchants, with or without the consent of the Spanish government.

We learn that the two passengers on board the schr. Fly, lost on the coast of Mexico, were Spanish gentlemen. The Fly had on board about 50,000 dollars when she went down.

National [Phil.] Gazette.

Extraordinary Phenomenon on the Borders of Yorkshire and Lancashire.

Our correspondent at Leeds has forwarded to us the following account of one of the most extraordinary phenomena of which we remember to have seen an account in England.—

"On Thursday last, the 2d instant, at Haworth, five miles south of Keighly, in the West Riding of the county of York, and on the borders of Lancashire, about six o'clock in the evening, a part of the higlands on the Stanbury-moor opened into a chasm, and sunk to the depth of six yards, in some places exhibiting a ragged appearance, and forming two principal cavities—the one was about two hundred yards, and the other not less than six hundred yards in circumferance From these hollows issued two immense volumes of muddy water, and uniting at a distance of upwards of 100 yards from their sources, constituted, for about two hours, an overflowing flood from forty to fifty (sometimes seventy) yards in width, and seldom less than four yards in depth. This dark slimy mixture of mud and water followed the course of a rivulet, overflowing its banks for twenty or thirty yards on each side, and to the distance of seven or eight miles from the immediate irruption; all this way there is deposited a black moorish substance, varying from eight to thirty-six inches in depth, and mixed occasionally with sand and rocky fragments, pieces of timber, and uprooted trees, which had been borne along by the impetuous torrent. This heavy and powerful stream broke down one solid stone bridge, made breaches in two others, clogged up and stopped several mills; laid flat and destroyed several whole fields of corn, and overthrew to the foundation several hedges, and walls. In its course it entered the houses, floated the furniture about, to the astonishment and terror of the inhabitants. At the time of the irruption the clouds were copper coloured, and louring; the atmosphere was strongly electric, and unusually close and sultry. There was at the same time loud and frequent thunder, with much zigzag lightning, peculiarly flaring and vivid. An hour before there was scarcely a breath of air stiring, but the wind quickly rose to a hurricane, and after blowing hard from six to eight o'clock, sunk into a profound calm, at which time the heavy rain, which had continued all the while, ceased, and, with the exception of a few floating clouds, the sky was very serene. The whole is conjectured by the neighbors to be caused by some subterraneous commotion, the most considerable as to its results that has taken place in this kingdom for many generations. The river Aire, at Leeds, presented the effects of this phenomenon last Friday afternoon; the water that came down the river was in such a polluted state as to have poisoned great quantities of fish; and the water continuing in much the same turbid state, has become entirely useless for culinary purposes as well as for dyers, &c.

DARIEN (Geo.) Oct. 5.

Extract of a letter received from a friend in the country, dated Sept. 15, giving an account of the late disastrous hurricane in that quarter.

"Yesterday a considerable quantity of rain fell during the day, and the wild and unsteady movements of the clouds strongly indicated an approaching storm. As the evening set in, the heavens seemed to blacken and the wind began to increase, blowing a gale from the N. N. E. until about eight o'clock, when its violence became alarming; 'twas now a perfect hurricane with constant beating rain intermixed with the salt sprays from the river. Dismal and dark, desolation and ruin pressed upon every mind. Trees, fences, chimnies and houses were with awful foreboding crushed and prostrated: truly it did seem, "The wreck of matter and the crush of worlds." All that we had was already swept away including every thing in the crop way, except our dwelling houses, kitchen, and two or three negro houses. At this time, fearful that our house would go, I attempted to secure a way of retreat; but I was baffled, for the rolling tide had already surrounded us, and flowed full two feet around our dwelling; thus situated, we assembled all in one small part of the house, the most dry, and there, without murmur, committed ourselves, our lives, and all that we had, to Him who "Rides upon the whirlwind and directs the storm."

"Thus continued the storm with unabating fury until about 11 o'clock, from the same quarter—when it changed without cessation to S. S. E. and blew with equal, if not more force, though in puffs. The tide having reached its height, soon began to recede, and the change of wind hurried it away from us, as fast as it had approached and surrounded us—when our apprehensions gradually subsided, and we felt that God had not been unmindful of such unworthy creatures. The ballance of the night, still filled with anxiety, we passed in anxious expectations for ourselves and our neighbours, until the dawning light revived our sometimes, almost, despairing minds, and the returning sun soon enabled us to leave our "*storm beat ark*," to view the desolation—and now the gale has passed, the danger's o'er—and all our lives are saved through God's own power. Oh may our hearts be filled with gratitude and love, to Him who rules below, and reigns supreme above."

MUTINY.

Our correspondents of the Boston Courier and Patriot have transmitted us the following particulars obtained from Capt. Macy, of the ship Palladium, which arrived there from Coquimbo, on Monday morning:—About the middle of June, the ship Globe, of Nantucket, arrived at Valparaiso, the crew having mutinied, and murdered Charles Wyeth, the commander, Wm Beetle, first mate, and John Lombard, second mate. It appears the mutineers took the ship to the Melgrave Islands with the intention of remaining, after putting ashore every thing from her of any use; that they quarrelled among themselves as to who should be captain, and shot the head mutineer, wounded a young man, an under officer, and afterwards hung the Steward, suspecting him not to be favourably disposed towards them; and while most of the mutineers were ashore, at the Island above mentioned, Smith, (a boat steerer,) who was left on board with one or two men and one or two boys, took advantage of their absence, cut the cables and made sail, and on the Coast of Peru fell in with a vessel, the first mate of which navigated her to Valparaiso, where she was taken possession of by the American Consul, and would shortly proceed to Nantucket, under command of Capt. Raynard. It was understood that Smith and his associates apparently joined the mutineers, through fear, with the determination to seize the first opportunity to effect a rescue of the property and themselves.

N. Y. Eve. Post.

Conviction for Murder.—At the late term of the Bedford Superior Court in Virginia, Judge William Daniel presiding, *William Ferguson*, of Franklin, (from which county the trial had been removed, in consequence of the strong current of prejudice against the prisoner,) was sentenced to be hung, for the murder of his wife, on the 20th of last February. We understand that he was defended on the ground of insanity, but the circumstances attending the murder, did not satisfy the jury of the defence, nor should they. The following are the circumstances:—Ferguson, a short time before day break, on the morning of the murder, went to one of his neighbours, and informed him that his wife was sick, and that he expected she would die in a very short time, unless she could be relieved. The alarm was immediately given to some others of the neighbors, who found his wife dead and cold, and her infant child crying by her side.—Ferguson did not return with them, but was found several days afterwards, wandering about, conscience-stricken, with his clothes wet and frozen upon his body. His wife was buried, and no suspicion excited that she had been murdered, until the clothes found upon the dead body were put into the hands of the washer-woman, when it was discovered that there was a hole thro' them, and that they were burned with powder. The body was immediately disinterred, an inquest held, and it was discovered that she had been shot. Suspicion of course fastened upon the husband, and a train of providential circumstances subsequently combined to fix upon him, as clear as noonday, the guilt of the diabolical deed. There was a peculiar barbarity in the manner of committing the murder, and in the ingenuity employed to escape detection, which while it precludes all commiseration for the richly deserved fate of Ferguson, leaves no room to doubt his sanity at the moment the act was committed, which has brought him to the gallows.

From the Montreal Times.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.

A man working on the new brig building by Messrs. Scott & Dougall at the Current St. Mary, having ascended the shears erected for the purpose of fixing one of the masts, while upon the top the footropes which supported them gave way. Perceiving them to be falling, he made a leap over the side of the brig, and struck with his feet upon a stage which at the same instant was struck by the falling spars, and precipitated to the ground, by which circumstance the vaulter reached *terra firma* without the slightest injury, not even feeling the shock of striking upon the stage, so instantaneously was it taken from under his feet. His leap was from a height of 70 or 80 feet; and upon striking the ground, he bawled out with the voice of a boatswain: "All's well,"—and well was it for him that all was well.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.

A Dwarf.—The English papers of late have had many interesting articles respecting the Sicilian Dwarf but we have now something that may compete with it. There is at Washington Hall a most perfect and agreeable dwarf. His name is Stevens; he is in his 21st year, and measures *thirty seven inches* in height, and weighs *thirty-four pounds*. He is as perfect a model of the human species as nature ever formed. His features, form, actions, and conversation, are manliness in miniature. He was born in the town of Lyman, in the state of Maine, of respectable parents, but whose large family, having eight children besides this one, disabled them from giving him an education suitable to their wishes. Major Stevens (for so they call him,) never could entertain the fastidious idea of exhibiting himself, and consequently did not leave his father till 1823.

Having manifested an ambitious desire to obtain an education, he has been prevailed on by his friends to make a personal appeal to the public, and to accept of such donations as may be proffered by a liberal spirited community.

LARGE PUMPKIN.

A sweet pumpkin weighing 149½ pounds and measuring 6 feet 3 inches in circumference, was raised this season by *Mr. Michael Mahon*, on the farm of *W. Grimshaw*, Esq situate about one mile south east of this borough.—*Harrisburg Chronicle.*

PENNSYLVANIA INTELLIGENCER

Legislative Reports.

The Editors of the *Pennsylvania Intelligencer* wish to remind the public that they intend to report the proceedings of the Legislature, at the coming session, with every attention to fairness and copiousness that their means will admit. To enable them to perform this arduous duty, with more satisfaction to their readers, they have a new fount of small letter casting, at the foundry of Mr. Ronaldson, and an ample stock of paper, of an enlarged size and improved quality, manufacturing, at the mill of Mr. Stricker, near Womelsdorff. They hope the desire so natural in every Pennsylvania citizen, to learn the proceedings of their legislative servants, will induce a sufficient patronage, to remunerate them for this extraordinary expense which they are incurring, to gratify public curiosity, and to promote public usefulness.

Their plan will be as follaws:

1. To notice the presentment of all petitions, by whom, for what object, and how disposed of.

2. To publish all reports of committees—if of importance, at full length—if of trivial consideration, the mere purport of them.

3. To insert all resolutions offered, and their destination, when called up.

4. To give sketches of the arguments, on the discussion of questions of public importance—and some of the best speeches at length.

5. To insert such public documents as their columns will admit, and the public interest may seem to require.

The terms of the Intelligencer, will be the same as heretofore, viz.

For the session only, $1 50
For six months, including the session, 2 00
For the whole year, 3 00

☞ But should small companies incline to avail themselves of the following proposition, we hold it forth for their consideration:

Where four new subscribers, or more, apply for their papers to be sent in a packet, to *one* post-office, they shall be afforded at $1 25 a piece. Thus, four neighbors, by inclosing a five dollar note, may have two papers a week each, during the whole session.

The editors beg leave to revert to one other fact, of some importance to subscribers. Formerly, much complaint has been made, about the miscarriage of papers. We are apprehensive, the failure has in some measure been owing to the want of stronger wrappers than we have used. We intend to remedy this chance of defeat, by procuring strong paper, purposely for wrapping packets in.

MOWRY & CAMERON.

Harrisburg, Oct. 26, 1824.

Agricultural Society.

Agreeably to the act of Assembly passed 6th March 1820, an election will be held on the 24th day of November, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, at the court house in the Borough of Bellefonte for choosing one President, ten Directors, a Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year. The committee appointed to procure subscriptions are requested to collect the amount from the subscribers previous to the election.

COLLECTORS

of County Taxes, including those of 1823 and 1824, will be prepared to pay off the amount of their respective duplicates at the next November court. Those who neglect this notice will be proceeded against immediately thereafter, as no longer indulgence can be given.

J. M. PETRIKIN, *Treas'r.*

Oct. 27, 1824.

Philipsburg & Susquehanna Turnpike road Company.

PURSUANT to public notice, a meeting of the Stockholders of the Philipsburg and Susquehanna Turnpike road Company, was held at the house of JAMES M'GIRK on the 20th day of October, 1824, for the purpose of electing by ballot, or proxies duly authorised, one President, twelve Managers, one Treasurer, and one Secretary for said Company, for the ensuing year; when the following persons were unanimously elected:

PRESIDENT,
Hardman Philips.
MANAGERS,
Francis W. Rawle,
Jacob Test,
James M'Girk,
Dr. John Plumb,
Robert E. Griffith,
Job England,
John Flegel,
Henry Lorain,
Jacob Eyres,
James Collins
William Eyres.
Jacob Gearhart.
TREASURER,
William Bagshaw.
SECRETARY,
Thomas Lever.

Attest,
THOMAS LEVER, *Sec'ry,*

Notice.

DOMESTIC attachment issued on the oaths of John Irvin & James Young, against Doctor JAMES D. STARK, as garnishee of Thomas Houghenbury, an absconding debtor. I, therefore, do hereby notify the creditors of said Thomas Houghenbury to come forward to my office on Monday the 8th day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, with their accounts properly authenticated for settlement. Given under my hand at Pike township, Clearfield county, October 4, 1824.

ARTHUR BELL,
Justice of the Peace.

Creditors take Notice

That we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of Centre county, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this commonwealth, and they have appointed Monday the 22d day of November next, at the court house in the borough of Bellefonte, for the hearing of us and our creditors, where you may attend if you think proper.

JACOB SHERICK, Sr.
WM. FITZ SIMMONS.

October 21, 1824.

Administration Account.

TAKE NOTICE that the following administration account has been examined and passed by me, and remains filed in my office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all other persons in any way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphan's Court, to be held at Bellefonte for Centre county, on the 22nd day of November next, for allowance and confirmation:

The administration account of Jacob Kryder, administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Jacob Yeakle, late of Haines township, deceased.

WILLIAM PETTIT, *Reg'r.*

Register's Office, Bellefonte, October 21, 1824.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the court house in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Monday the 22d day of November next,

A certain tract of land containing one hundred and thirty six acres, more or less, situate in Pike township, Clearfield county, adjoining lands of Arthur Bell, and others. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Benjamin Fenton.

ALSO;

By virtue of a like writ, will be sold at the same time and place, the ninth part of a certain tract of land containing two hundred and forty acres, be the same more or less, situate in Potter township, Centre county, adjoining lands of —— Runcle and others Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jacob Rishel,

ALSO,

By virtue of a like writ, will be sold at the same time and place, a certain tract or parcel of land, containing about one hundred and twenty acres, more or less, situate in Baldeagle township, Centre county aforesaid, adjoining lands of George Bressler and others. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Frederick A. Richards, deceased.

ALSO,

By virtue of a like writ, issued out of the court of common pleas of Huntingdon county, will be sold at the same time and place, a certain tract and situate in Ferguson township, Centre county, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John Miller and others, late the estate of Henry Vanpool deceased. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Henry Vanpool, deceased.

ALSO,

By virtue of a like writ, will be sold at the same time and place, a certain tract of land containing about two hundred acres, more or less, situate in Patton township Centre county aforesaid, adjoining lands of —— and others. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Currey, by

Joseph Butler, *Sh'ff.*

Notice.

The subscribers have settled all their concerns; and *Jacob G. Lebo* is authorised to collect certain notes in his hands.—The residue of the accounts, judgments, notes, &c. and the business relative to the store at Halfmoon, are to be settled, and all other payments to be made, to *Keen & Wasson*, or their agent.

KEEN & WASSON,
JACOB G. LEBO.

October 25, 1824.

CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is TWO DOLLARS per annum—but if paid in advance, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more length than breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double these rates. WHICH MUST BE PAID IN CASH at the time of insertion.

No subscription will be received for less than one year; nor any paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, before the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement; and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Subscribers who have their papers carried by the mail, must be at the postage.

Letters, &c.

PROCLAMATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That at a court of Common Pleas, General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Orphan's court, in and for the County of Centre will be held at the Court house in the borough of Bellefonte on Monday the 22d day of November next at 10 o'clock A. M of said day; at which the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables within said county will take notice, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done; and all suitors, jurors and witnesses are also requested to be and attend at said court, and not depart without leave.

Given under my hand at Bellefonte this twenty first day of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty four.

JOSEPH BUTLER, *Sheriff.*

NOTICE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he intends to continue teaching in the Bellefonte Academy, in the English department, and by strict attention to his pupils, he hopes to merit a continuance of the public patronage, which he has hitherto received.

He also intends teaching a class in English Grammar, in the winter season four evenings in the week, two hours each evening, and during that time, he is confident that his pupils, by close application and unwearied exertions, will attain a radical knowledge of the English Language, so as to enable them not only to speak grammatically, but also to compose and write with perspicuity. This differs materially from the pedantick fifteen hours or three weeks system, which has been proved to deceive the illiterate.

HENRY O. K CROSS.

Bellefonte, September 23, 1824.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Bellefonte, Pa. October 1, 1824.

Alexander William, Ayres John, Armor William, Barr John, Blackley Robert, Baker Lawrence, Boswick Jac, Burton Silas, Benner Philip, Bidal William W. Barthurst Antis, Chris John, Clark Cornelius, Curry Hannah, Cain Patrick, Cadwallader Culbertson Samuel, Carral Sam. Culbertson Jno C. Denney Jo, Etz Gratz 5, Forster James, Firestone Fry, Fulton Anny, Fulton David, Gin Mary, Galaspie Jesse, Houser Jo jr. Hastings George, Hare Jo. Joseph, Horley Tho's, Huston Charles 2, Harvey William, Hall Elizabeth, Hall James, Hill Timothy, Higgins John, Hull Samuel W. Harrk George, Irvin John 4, Johnston Archibald, Jacob, Frederick, Jones Isaac, Koble George Kirk John 2, Karlan Jo hn, Long Wm, or John, Leach George Lowrey David, Leece William F., Lee Abraham. Min James, Midcalf Edward, M'El ath John, Mirow John, M'Ewin Willin Esq. Moore Robert jr. M'Murall James, M'Cord Robert, M'Kee ecn ew, Malone Frederick, M'Kinney 2, Moore Thomas, M'Cullough m, M'Garvey Wm., Moyer jr. Neel John, Neel Isaac, Nay. muel, Petrikin James M. 2, Patamuel, Price William P., Roble Rossman Samuel, Reside James, William, Ream Abraham, Rea uel, Robison Charles G 2, Reese ry Ross Martha, Smith Abraham Oak Frederick, St Clair David P. yth Wilson, Swisher Joseph, Shu D, Michael, Sharp James, Smith ilkes, Shade Henry, Stagart Mr. Sin Charles, Sedlir Maffet, Shellinberr William, Steel Martin, Shank Jaob, Stouber Benjamin, Shank Dan, Thomas Thomas, Toland Gracy, Williams James, Woods Mathew, Wilson Alexander, Williams Isabella, Mans Ellin C. Wear David, Way rity, Zimmerman Hetty.

H. HUMES, *P. M.*

Notice.

The President and Managers of the Philipsburg & Susquehanna turnpike road company are ready to receive proposals for rebuilding the bridge over Clearfield Creek. Applications, with particulars of the plan which it is proposed to construct the works, to be made either to the President of said company, at Philipsburg or the committee of the Bellefonte and Philipsburg turnpike company at

October 14th, 1824.

VALUABLE LANDS.

THE subscriber offers for sale in small lots to actual settlers, or in larger tracts to others, the following LANDS in the state of Pennsylvania, belonging to the Estate of the late William Bingham, viz:

250,000 ACRES

in the counties of Bradford and Tioga, at from Three Dollars to Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per acre, according to the situation; and

500,000 ACRES

in the counties of Potter, M'Kean, Venango, Armstrong, Jefferson and Lycoming, at Two Dollars per acre. The terms are ten years for payment, three of them without interest. The land is generally of a good quality, well watered, intersected by important roads, and in a healthy situation. For further particulars, application may be made to agents in the difierent counties, or to

Robert H Rose.

SILVER LAKE, PA JULY 1, 1824.

Clock, Watch Making and Silversmith Business's.

ISAAC MEYER

Respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has commenced the above business's, and intends carrying them on in all their various branches extensively, in the front part of the house now occupied by Silvester W. Hull, as a saddler shop, and adjoining the office of the Bellefonte Patriot. Having had a considerable experience in his business, and by paying strict attention thereto, he expects to receive a proportionable share of public patronage. The highest price will be given by him for old silver.

August 6, 1824.

LAND FOR SALE,

In Clearfield county.

Will be sold, in *Bellefonte*, Centre county, on the 22nd day of November next,

3 tracts of patented land,

containing

1004 Acres and 81 perches

each and allowance, situate on the Waters of Anderson's Creek, the South and East Branch Sinnamahoning, and and a large Run that empties above Chinclacamoose, Old Town, in the

Eastern Purchase District Number four,

adjoining the Eastern Boundary of said District from the fifty-fourth Mile Stone; Surveyed on Warrants Number 5673, 5674 & 5675.

ALSO,

The Western one-third of a tract of land. containing 1004 acres 81 perches and allowance, adjoining the tract surveyed on warrant Number 5673, Surveyed on Warrant Number 5672.

ALSO,

One other tract of land,

surveyed on Warrant number 5782, containing

One thousand & Sixty-two acres & allowance,

distant about one mile from the Turnpike Road, adjoining a tract now, or lately occupied by Caleb Bailey, in Pike township. On this tract there is a part cleared.

The lands are all of a good quality From the number of families setting in that part of the country, there is not the least doubt but they will advance in price in a few years. Farmers and others disposed to purchase, will find it to their interest to attend the sale, which will be made in such manner as to suit purchasers. The Taxes are all paid on these lands.

Any information required can be obtained by applying to JOHN NORRIS, Esq Bellefonte, Centre county, or to MOSES BOGGS, Esq. near the Town of Clearfield, who viewed the lands.

To be sold as the property of the late William Moore, of Reading. Conditions made known at time of sale by

GEO. D. B. KEIM,
WM. MOORE,
Assignees.

Philipsburg Hotel, AND BOARDING HOUSE, BY GEORGE S. IRVINE.

THE subscriber having removed from public business in Mifflintown, hereby informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has taken the above BRICK ESTABLISHMENT, formerly occupied by Mr Hancock. This establishment has been built in a superior manner for the entertainment of the public, and will be open for the reception of TRAVELLERS, BOARDERS and OTHERS on the 15th instant.—The buildings are extensive, comfortable and convenient, and he pledges himself that no exertions shall be wanting to procure every necessary and even luxury for the table, and choice LIQUORS, so as to give general satisfaction. The STABLES are new and well constructed, attended by a careful and attentive OSTLER.

It is remarked for the information of travellers, that Philipsburg is situated 28 miles West of Bellefonte, Centre county, on the Turnpike road which leads to Franklin, Meadville and Erie, in a district of country, healthy and pleasant, beautifully adorned with *hill* and *dale*, and in the spring and summer season, exhibiting a highly *picturesque landscape* and *rural scenery* delightful and animating.

The turnpike roads which lead to and from this place are extraordinary well made, and kept in good repair, and the great improvements that have been made at Philipsburg these few years past, together with good accommodations, render it attractive and desirable, as a place of resort in the warm season, to those who are in pursuit of health or pleasure, and no fear is entertained but the judicious and tasteful will be gratified in their visits.

The subscriber will at all times keep a good supply of OATS and HAY—Also

Drovers can be accommodated with pasture on moderate terms.

Stages run thro' this place weekly, from Bellefonte to Erie, which afford an easy and comfortable conveyance for those who have a desire to travel this route.

Grateful for the partiality which he has experienced from the public at Mifflintown, the subscriber pledges his best exertions to merit a continuance of that partiality at Philipsburg.

G. S. I.

August 7, 1824.

To Travellers.

AS a report prevails that the house formerly occupied by JACOB TEST, in the town of PHILIPSBURG, is no longer to be continued as a Tavern, the subscriber has thought proper thus publicly to inform the friends of this establishment, that such report is unfounded—that the said house will be continued as a house of

Public Entertainment, and STAGE OFFICE,

Sign of the

He is now provided with every accommodation the country can afford, which would contribute to the comfort or convenience of his guests, and assures his friends and the public generally, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to deserve a continuance of the patronage which has hitherto been so liberally bestowed.

James M'Girk.

August 25, 1823.

NOTICE.

A few good COLLIERS & WOOD CHOPPERS will find employment at Clearfield Furnace by making immediate application.

P. A. KARTHAUS.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to trust my wife MARY on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

JOHN GLEN.

Walker township, Aug. 23, 1824.

STRAY MARE.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on the 6th of July last, A SORREL MARE, about the common size, has a star on her forehead, and between ten and twelve years old. Whoever will take up said mare, and return her to the subscriber residing in Philipsburg, shall receive a reward of FIVE dollars, and all reasonable charges.

ROBERT B. BURGER.

August 24, 1824.

Saddle and Harness Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business, in all its various branches, in the shop occupied by James Williams as a currying shop, and immediately at the end of the bridge across Spring Creek, in the Borough of Bellefonte, where all orders in his line of business will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Approved country produce will be taken in payment at the market price.

JAMES M'CORD.

Bellefonte, Oct. 1, 1824.

Caution.

ALL persons are cautioned against taking an assignment on a promisory note which I gave some time last spring to James Ross, of Patton township, for $10, payable five months after date, as I never received any consideration therefor, and am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law.

JAMES DILLEN.

Patton township, Sept. 4.

Hatting Business.

GEO HENNING

Respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, in his shop nearly opposite James M'Ghee's Black [illegible] in the Borough of Bellefonte. All orders in his line of business will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

TWO YOUNG MEN, about 16 years of age, who can come well recommended, will be taken as apprentices to the above business, if application is made immediately.

Bellefonte, Sept. 10, 1824.

An Apprentice Wanted.

A young man between the ages of fifteen and sixteen years, of a good moral character, and steady habits, will be taken as an apprentice to the HATTING BUSINESS, if application be made immediately to the subscribers living in the Borough of Bellefonte.

Stauber & Foster.

August 12, 1824.

Centre Bank of Pennsylvania.

THE Stockholders of said bank are hereby notified that an election for

FIVE TRUSTEES,

to close the concerns of the bank, will be held at the banking house, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Monday the fifteenth day of November next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock of said day, in pursuance of an act of Assembly, passed the first day of April, A. D. 1824.

By order of the board of Trustees,
JOHN NORRIS, *Cash'r.*

Bellefonte 8th October, 1824.

A SCHOOL.

A gentleman well qualified to teach a SCHOOL wishes employment in that way in the country. He would prefer a situation in Centre County He hopes to be able to render complete satisfaction to those who would employ him. Enquire at the office of the Bellefonte Patriot.

Oct. 7, 1824. tf

Caution.

WHEREAS my wife CATHARINE has eloped from my bed and board, and refuses to live with me, this is to caution all persons not to trust her on my account as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

DAVID TEMBLE.

Potter township, Sept. 4.

Bank note Exchange. IN PHILADELPHIA.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE AMERICAN SENTINEL.

	Per ct dis
United States Branch Banks	1
New Hampshire banks	1½
Burlington (Vermont)	1½
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Boston banks	par
Springfield bank	1½
Hampshire, Northampton	1½
Salem banks	1½
Worcester banks	1½
Other Massachusetts notes	2
RHODE ISLAND.	
Providence banks	1½
Washington, Westerly	1½
Other Rhode Island notes	1½
CONNECTICUT.	
Middletown bank	½
Phœnix bank at Hartford	½
Derby bank	½
Bridgeport bank	½
Eagle bank at New Haven	½
Hartford bank	½
NEW-YORK.	
New York City banks	par
Jacob Barker's bank	no sale
Albany banks	½
Troy bank	½
Mohawk bank Schenectady	do
Lansingburg bank	do
Newburg bank	do
Newburg branch, at Ithica	do
Orange county bank	do
Ontario	do
Catskill bank	do
Bank of Columbia Hudson	do
Middle District bank	do
Auburn bank	do
Geneva bank	do
Utica bank	do
Plattsburg bank	3
Bank of Montreal	5
Canada bank	5
NEW-JERSEY	
Jersey Bank	½
Bank in Newark	½
Bank of New Brunswick	½
Trenton Insurance company	par
Farmers bank, Mt. Holly	par
Cumberland bank	par
State bank at Camden	par
do at Elizabethtown	½
do at New Brunswick	½
do at Patterson	½
do at Morristown	½
do at Trenton	½
do Sussex	½
do Salem Steam Mill & Bank'g co.	par
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia banks	par
Easton	par
Germantown	par
Montgomery county	par
Chester county, West Chester	par
Delaware county, Chester	par
Lancaster bank	½
Farmers bank, Lancaster	½
Harrisburg	par
Northampton	par
Columbia do do	½
Farmers b'k of Bucks county	½
York bank	½
Chambersburg	½
Farmers bank of Reading	1
Gettysburg	1
Carlisle bank	1
Swatara at Harrisburg	1
Pittsburg	1
Centre	6
Northumberland, Union & Columbia bank at Milton	5
Greensburg	5
Brownsville	3
Other Pennsylvania notes	no sale
DELAWARE.	
Bank of Delaware, (Wil.)	par
Farmers bank of Del & br.	½
Wilmington & Brandywine	½
Com bank of Delaware	½
Branch of do at Milford	3
Laurel bank.	no sale
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore banks	½
do City bank	do
Annapolis	do
Branch of do. at Easton	do
Do. at Fredericktown	do
Hagerstown bank	do
Conococheague bank at Williamsport.	do
Bank of Westminster	do
Havre de Grace	do
Elkton	par
Bank of Caroline	1½
VIRGINIA.	
Richmond & branches	½
Bank of the Valley	½
Branch of do. at Leesburg	½
Branch at Charlestown	½
Branch at Romney	½
N. W bank of Va Wheeling	5